AMERICAN UNION.

DENTON, MD.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The American Union circulates amongst Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Tradesmen, and Business Men Generally, in this and the adjoining counties and in Delaware, and is for this reason an excellent medium through which all persons having Real or Personal Property, Goods, Wares, &c., to dispose of, cannot fail to receive a handsome profit on the cost of advertising.

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☞ The Orphan's Court of Caroline co. will be in session on Tuesday next.

SECESSION.—The great question at this moment exciting the public mind, is the very singular and erratic course pursued by the fiery spirits of Southern politicians in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. This excitement has grown out of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. He has been elected according to the requirements of the Constitution—in obedience to constitutional law, and by the same forms and in the same manner that all former Presidents were elected. It is then the solemn duty now, as much, as at any former period, of every good citizen throughout the whole country, to respect the voice of the people as lately expressed through the ballot-box, and give to Mr. Lincoln's administration, at least, a fair trial before violent means are resorted to. There can be no just cause for this excitement in the Southern section of the Union. If there has been an error committed by Mr. Lincoln's election to office, it has been done by Southern politicians, and it is now too late to correct it. There is no one at fault but themselves. The reasons are obvious to the general reader and are as familiar to those acquainted with the history of the past as "household words."

Let us then begin at the true starting point. Our readers are aware that the democracy of the country met at Charleston and Baltimore in May and June last to nominate a national candidate for the Presidency. The Southern delegates in those conventions seceded. They drew out of those conventions and thereby disrupted the democratic party. They drove out of their ranks every conservative democrat, North or South, who were members of that party. This is a truth incontrovertible and the democratic party know it. The Southern democracy have openly proclaimed secession during the entire canvass, and now that Lincoln is elected, and which they indirectly aided, they wish to make it a pretext for secession, or to speak more plainly, a dissolution of the Union. All their movements from first to last, go to prove their only object to be a conspiracy to divide and separate the Union on local and sectional questions. It is a fact known to the people of the whole country, and was so regarded at the time the nomination was made, that the Republican party was a sectional party.—The Democratic party knew it, and instead of acting the part of wisdom and making a nomination purely national, and one to which no objection could have been urged, adopted the other alternative, and placed in nomination a Southern sectional candidate as the antagonist of the Republican doctrine, and ruin and disaster to that party has been the just fruits of their wild and reckless course. This result is just what might have been forseen by any one possessing the least discernment. The sequel is briefly this—Southern men seceded from the Convention, and now to carry out their principles, they wish to secede from the Union. With them it is a rule or ruin policy. As we have before predicted, it is the last struggle of the once powerful Democracy. Let South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida leave the Union and those distracting spirits that have ruled and divided the democracy for years past, with its elements of discord, will cease. If they continue in the Union the democratic party is gone; hopelessly, irretrievably lost—

"Gone glimmering through the past,
Like a school-boy's dream—a tale that's told."

In former days, when the Democracy was not controlled by this fiery Southern sentiment, they moved on more harmoniously. But guided, wielded and controlled by this secession movement, it will bury it so deep that it will never know a ressurrection.

Notwithstanding the opinions of those of some of our contemporaries in this State to the contrary, we can see no just cause for this excitement. It is unnecessary and uncalled for by the exigencies of the times.—The masses of the people are honest, no matter in what portion of the Union they may reside, and with all this rant and braggadocia of the hot-spurs of the South, we feel as safe now, both in person and property, as at any former period. We have calmly surveyed the field—looked seriously at the objects and intentions of the Republican party, and we must confess, that we feel no more alarm or apprehension for the safety of the Union now than we would have done if the disunion democracy had succeeded in the election of their favorite candidate.

What are Mr. Lincoln's opinions in regard to those important questions, which the present time, divide the differen[illegible]

THE UNION PARTY.—If there ever was an occasion for a Union party in this country, it is at the present moment. Secession is but disunion in disguise and is now rampant at the South, and threatens to override reason. So intolerant is this secession spirit that unless the Union men of the country take a bold and decided stand, and meet the question fairly and squarely, no man will be able to stand up against it in the South. We say then, to the Union men of the country, this thing has gone far enough, rise and crush out the monster by frowning down all attempts at secession or disunion. Union men, stand firm and united in the cause of the whole country, and let not a set of designing politicians pull down the pillars of your Constitution. A year hence, and the Union party will be the party of this country.

"Firm united let us be,
Rallying around our Liberty."

We intend making a change in this paper with our next issue, and one which we hope and believe, will be acceptable to our patrons and the entire public.

Religious Notice.—The Rev. D. W. Bates, who for several weeks past has been confined at his home by sickness, will by divine permission, preach at the School House, between Denton and Hillsborough, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The returns from this State have all been received except Logan and Webster counties. The Alexandria Gazette estimates the majority for Bell and Everett at 446 over Breckinridge.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—'Peace & Plenty' has been deferred until our next issue. 'A Voice from the Border' will find his article on first page. To insure an insertion, forthcoming articles must be very brief.

ACQUITTED.—Newman, charged with burning the town of Salisbury, has been tried and acquitted by Judge Spence at Princess Anne.

The Mispillion and Choptank Rail Road Company will commence the grading of this road one day this week.

Southern Secession.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Nov. 13.—Governor Petters has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Mississippi on the 26th inst. to consider the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of Mississippians than the late Presidential election, and the past action of the Northern State Governments promise to afford

South Carolina—Nov. 13.—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned this morning. Nothing of interest transpired during to-day's session.

Columbia, Nov. 13.—L. M. Keitt member of Congress from this State, was serenaded at midnight, last night. He made an exciting speech, urging prompt action on the part of the South. He said that Mr. Buchanan was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the accursed Union, he said. If she could not otherwise accomplish her purpose, she would throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution, and involve all the States in a common ruin.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Private information has been received here that the Charleston Light Infantry have taken charge of the United States arms in Charleston. This was done, it is supposed, by Federal authority, in the absence of any Government troops, and was an act of protection more than seizure.

Richmond, Nov. 14.—The Enquirer urges that a State Convention be called at an early day, which might settle peaceably the dangerous question. It says it was with a view of concentrating public opinion upon such a convention, as well as to prepare the people for any unseen emergency, that Ex-Gov. Wise inaugurated the Minute Men; and that he contemplated no raid on the Federal Government.

Millidgeville, Ga., Nov. 14.—Speeches are made nightly, to excited crowds, by Messrs. Toombs, Thomas R. Cobb and others, in favor of the secession of the State. Messrs. Stephens, Johnson and others take the opposite ground, and oppose the arguments of the seceeders.

Bitter feuds have arisen in the Legislature among the friends of Mr. Iverson and Howell Cobb, in relation to the Senatorship.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day.

Charleston, Nov. 14.—The Mercury reports that the burning of the West Point rice mill was caused by the machinery.—The loss is $75,000.

The same paper, referring to the special despatch in a Philadelphia paper about the taking of Fort Moultrie, says that it is totally unfounded, and, unless the Northern journals send out more reliable correspondents, they must expect to suffer in pocket, as well as have the fears of the people excited by unjust apprehensions.

The Crisis at the South.—Charleston, Nov. 15—The excitement in this State as well as Georgia and Alabama, has sensibly diminished within a day or two past, and the conservative portion of the people (and more especially the commercial classes) are anxious for a speedy end of the commotion that exists. The refusal of the New York bankers to endorse or purchase sterling bills sent from this city had a very perceptible and healthy effect upon the banks here, while the heavy discount that was levied on South Carolina bank notes, at north, and the serious manner in which the credit of the State was being shaken, has aroused the indignation of our conservative citizens, who contend that matters have gone far enough and that the best interets of the State demand that good feeling toward the North shall once more, and speedily; be restored. With regard to many of the stories and reports sent from here, at least one half are wholly destitute of foundation.

Washington, Nov. 15.—It seems that Senator Hammond,s resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina.

The collector at Beaufort, S, C., has officially indicated his resignation being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican administration.

It has previously been stated that the subject of a proclamation or address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears that the idea is abandoned, in view of early meeting of Congress, to whom by the Constitution, the president is required to "give information of the state of the Union."

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torch light procession of 600 "Mutineers," compose of the military and firemen. Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech espousing secession. Congressman Keitt, and others, made similar speeches.

Mobile, Ala Nov 15.—The Governor will issue a call for a State Convention on the 6th of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued on the 6th of December; the election of delegates to take place on the 24th prox, and the Convention to meet on the 7th of January.

Counter Movement.

The excitement existing in South Carolina and Georgia does not communicate itself very rapidly to other sections of the South. With the exception of these two States, and possibly Mississippi, and Florida, the feeling is evidently against any rash movement. In Mississippi, the Vicksburg Whig comes out openly against secession. It says: "We do not mean to rebel against the Government because an obnoxious man has been made President. We do not mean to raise the standard of resistance. We do not mean, either by precept or example, to advocate secession or revolution, until a necessity arises for a resort to such stern and terrible remedies."

The Memphis (Tenn.) Whig says; 'South Carolina may move by herself, if at all.'

The Memphis Enquirer and the Memphis Avalanch both oppose secession, and the Tennessee papers generally are opposed to it. Some of the Alabama papers prefer to wait for some unconstitutional act of the Lincoln Administration before any extreme steps are taken.

The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel says: "Do not let us break up our Government under any circumstances, but make every man, North and South, obey the Constitution, even though hemp has to be used to do it."

The Louisville Courier says: "Kentucky will not go out of the Union in consequence of the election of Lincoln. We do not suppose there is one man in it who thinks she will take such a step."

The Murfriesburg, N. C. Citizen opposes the policy of secession. The Raleigh Standard says: "Watch and Wait."

Governor Houston, of Texas, in a recent speech, says, "that if Lincoln is constitutionally elected, he ought to, and should be inaugurated. They would have to walk over his (the Governor's) dead body if he was not."

We might multiply similar expressions of opinion from the same quarter, but these are sufficient to prove that the sober second thought of the people in the South is beginning to make itself heard.

North Carolina all Right.—Speaking of the present crisis, the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald speaks thus cheeringly for the good old state: "We will have trouble, and no use in shutting our eyes to it; but we feel assured that the old North State will stand firm, and whatever may be her determination, that she will act for herself, and not for the "Cotton States." The Raleigh Register, one of the most influential journals in the State, says:

If Lincoln has been fairly elected according to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws, then we, for one, are willing to give his administration a fair trial.—Now, if this frank and honest avowal on our part subjects us to the serious charge of being either a 'submissionist' to the North or a 'traitor' to the South, then let it be written against us; yea, let it also engraved upon our tombstone after we shall have been hanged for our 'treason,' that we loved not wisely but to well' the glorious teachings of a Washington, and of all those revolutionary heroes and sages who were the achievers of of liberties, the framers of the Union, and who transmited that Union to us cemented with thier blood! Aye, let it be written down against us in character of living light, that we died with these words upon our, lips—

"Ours were the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

The Electoral Vote of New Jersey.—Trenton, Nov. 14.—The official vote of the State is now in. The following persons are chosen Electors: Wm. Cook, Joel Parker, Dem., Theodore Runyan, Dem., Joseph C. Hornblower, Rep, Charles E. Elmer, Rep., Edward W. Ivins, Isaac W. Shudder, Rep. The three Douglas Democrats are elected by between 3000 and 4000 majority. The straight Douglas ticket carried just enough votes from Vroom, Wurts, Condel and Brewer to defeat them. Brewer and Wurts are defeted by some 1500, while the others lose it by from 100 to 300. In some parts of the State the people voted as though the news of the fusion had never reached them.—All the votes taken together, there is a majority of from 3000 to 4000 against Lincoln.

A number of bricks of a bright red color, longer and wider than those in present use and bearing evidences of having been carefully pressed and burnt, were discovered in an ancient brick kiln recently exhumed by some workmen near Memphis. Those relics of an ancient race have been buried for untold years; the earth around showing no signs of ever having been disturbed.

Brutal Outrage.—Last Friday night, an inoffensive German gardner, in the employ of Colonel Taylor, of Newport, Ky., was set upon by four rowdies, who beat him unmercifully, and stabbed him in the face with a dirk, cutting a deep gash from one side of the face to the other, and completely severing the nose. The ruffians escaped arrest.

Rapid Transmission of News.—On Monday morning, the Commissioner of the General Land office at Washington, received a telegraphic despatch from Portland, Oregon, via Sacramento, California, dated November 1st, thus reaching Washington within twelve days. This is an unprecedented achivment.

Railroad Men in Congress.—The Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the New York Central Railroad, and Chauncy Vibbard, superintendant of the same road, are among the members elect to Congress from the State of New York.

Buried Treasure.—The people of Newport, R. I., are rather excited, at present, on the subject of money supposed to have been buried by Gibbs, the pirate. A rock has been discovered, with some sort of inscription upon it, which was removed, and a gold coin, worth about $10, found beneath. Further search failed to bring forth any more gold. The date and imprint on the coin cannot be decyphered.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Victors in China—Advance in Cotton.

HALIFAX, November 13.—The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 3d instant, via Queenstown on Sunday the 4th, arrived at this port this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Daily News publishes the text of a despatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin dated October 27th, in which he says:—The great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking assistance of the King of Sardinia, to relieve them from government with which they were discontented. And was the King of Sardinia justified in promising them the assistance of his army?

Lord John Russell says the Government does not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegirnce, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia.

The despatch closes as follows: "Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to gratifying prospects of a people, building up the edifice of their liberties in the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris, that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeto by sea, is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples and prevent the complications which would result from his capture. The French journals offer no explanations for the course of the Government.

ITALY.

Accordingly to the Neapolitan accounts, Cialdini was beaten, with great loss, at the Cariglinano; some despatches placing his losses as high as 2000 killed and wounded and five guns captured.

Official despatches from Turin say these assertions are completely false; that the Sardinians have not been defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st instant, and capitulated on the following day.

The royal troops leave with the honors of war, having laid down their arms.—They were to go on the 3d to Naples.

Naples was illuminated, and there were great rejoicings over this event.

The attack on Gaeta was expected to be commenced soon.

It is denied via Turin that Admiral Peasano had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists, near Gaeta.

King Victor Emmanuel had crossed the Carigliano.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The French version to the late victories in China says that, on the 21st, the allies after meeting with a most vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts. Two hundred of the French and two hundred of the English were thrown *hors de combat*.

One thousand Tartars, who were found in the fort, were killed. Among them was the General in Chief.

The other forts surrendered successively. On the same evening a general capitulation gave the Allias the whole country as far as Tispetsin, and six hundred brass guns of large calibre.

The English and French Ambassadors were at Tispetsin, where the Chinese Commissioners attended them to open negotiations.

It was reported that the Ambassadors will soon proceed to Pekin, with a cavalry escort.

The China Tea markets were dull.—Imports were in great demand.

The Calcutta despatches report symptoms of disaffection in the Sixth European Regiment at Dinapore.

A Lake of Fire.

A correspondent of the Alta California gives the following incidents of a visit to the volcano Kilanea, in the Sandwich Islands, thirty six miles from Hilo. After saying that the crater of this volcano is in a vast pit in the midst of an immense plain, having only a gradual rise to the centre—and that within a quarter of a mile is the entrance to a great cave, which he and his guides explored—he says:

Suddenly we came to a high bank, and looking down we beheld the lake of fire beneath us about seventy-five feet. This lake is something more than a mile in circumference. There, in full view, were real waves of liquid fire, of a bright red color, spluttering and splashing like ocean waves! A little island of hrad lava stands in the middle of the lake, against the black sides of which the waves of fire dashed with tremendous fury, and breaking on its jagged cliffs, they would cast their red spray high into the air. The sides of this lake are solid walls of red fire, glowing with fearful intensity. We were standing on the windward bank, with a strong cold wind blowing down, yet the heat was so intense that we could only look a minute that we could only look a minute at a time, and then turn away to catch the refreshing influence of the cool breeze. In addition to the hideous roaring and hissing of the lake, we heard, at short intervals, sounds much resembling that of a steamer blowing off steam, only infinitely louder, and ominous growling of pent-up forces struggling in subterranean caverns, at which the very earth seemed to tremble. Occasionally, large masses of the cooled lava on the edge of the lake became detached, and falling into the boiling cauldron, are instantly reduced to a liquid state.

After a few minute's silence, disturbed only by an occasional hissing and murmuring, I was startled by that awe-inspiring sound of escaping steam. In an instant, a faint glimmering of red, like a sheet of lightning, shot out from under the overhanging brink, where I was standing, and ran across the lake. This was a signal for a change in the whole programme. Immediately the whole lake became of a bright red color, and four fountains burst up in different parts of the lake.

My eyes followed these with amazement as one after another they cast up great quantities of a pure vermillion colored liquid. These were followed by two others, in rapid succession, one of which burst up near where I was standing.—Running back, I cowered under the upper banks and witnessed the grandest pyrotechnical display of which it is possible to form any conception. These six fountains threw up jets from thirty to fifty feet high. The fountain, from the spray of which I so hastily retreated, made large deposits of molton lava on the bank where I had been standing, and when it ceased I procured some very good specimens. A short period of inactivity ensued, and then the waves of fire commenced to roll and dash against the little island, as we at first saw them. Native tradition says that this crater has been burning from time immemorial.

The most wonderful and mysterious phenomenon we witnessed was on the second day of our visit to the crater. It was noon, and we were sitting on a high bank at lunch. I had turned my face in the wind, to avoid the intense heat of the lake. I was startled by a noise like the rushing together of vast bodies of water. The native jumped up instantly, and raising an unearthly shout, scampered in an opposite direction. Turning toward the lake, I beheld a scene which I shall never forget. I, too, had to run off some distance to escape the great heat. The whole surface of the lake was in a state of the wildest commotion. Wave clashed on wave, and all was confusion. Tremendous billows of fire rolled from every side of the lake in the centre, and meeting in fierce conflict around the island in the centre, broke with fury over its black sides. Then after receding again, they rushed to the onset once more, with increased force, and meeting together, shot up into the air perhaps 100 feet—one vast spiral body of red liquid lava, which finally combed over and fell in graceful spray back into the lake again.—*Life Illustrated.*

Lost Overboard—Captain Jesse Wright of Newport, Pennsylvania, started from Baltimore Md., last Sunday night, on the barge Elizabeth, in tow of a steamboat for Havre de Grace, and is supposed to have fallen overboard during the night. A man on the barge was arested at Havre de Grace, on suspicion of foul play; but nothing being elicited to sustain the suspicion, he was discharged.

Singular Coincidence.—Last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Collins, an old lady residing Brooklyn, N. Y., while emptying a pail of water from a third story window, lost her ballance and fell to the ground, receiving, it is supposed, fatal injuries.—Her husband was killed about three years ago by a fall from the same window, while emptying a pail of water from it.

DECEASED:—Hon. John B. Eccleston, Judge of the Court of Appeals from the Eastern Shore district of Maryland, died at his residence in Chestertown on Monday afternoon. The deceased was for a number of years, an Associate Judge of the Judicial Circuit composed of Talbot, Queen Ann,s Kent and Cecil counties, a position he held until the adoption of the present Constitution, when he was elected to the Appeals Bench.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton, assisted by Drs. Atkinson, of Preston and Conoway, of Hunting Creek, Caroline county, removed, with the knife, a cancerous tumor, involving the entire breast and extending into the right armpit, on Wednesday last, from the person of Mrs. Dean of Caroline county. The patient is supposed to be upwards of fifty years of age, but is doing very well.

"That,s my *impression*.,' as the printer said to a pretty girl when he kissed her.

"And that's a *token* of my regard," replied the lady boxing his ears.

Why is a man who spoils his children like another who builds castles in the air? Because he indulges in fancy (infancy) too much.

Why is a man who marries twice, like the Captain of a ship? Because he has a second mate.

'In my time, miss,' said a stern aunt, 'the men looked at the woman's faces instead of their ankles!' 'Ah! but my dear aunt,' retorted the young lady, 'you see the world has improved, and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the under-standing.'

Baltimore Market.

From the Clipper of Saturday.

WHEAT.—12,000 bushels offered,

WHITE	
Common to fair	$1,12a1,27.
Good to prime	$1,35a142.
Choice	$157.
Red	1,33a132.

CORN—about 1,500 bushels offered,

White	72a75 cts.
Yellow	69a71 cts

OATS.—1700 bushels offered,

Maryland and Virginia	32a34c.
Pennsylvania	33a35c.

RYE.—100 bushels offered,

Pennsylvania	86c.
Virginia	75c.

Philadelphia Markets.

White Wheat	$125a134
Red	$1,28a137,
Corn	69c.

To The Public.

THE undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all requiring LITERARY AID. He will furnish Addresses, Orations, Essays, Presentations, Speeches, Replies, and Lines for Albums, Acrostics—prepare matter for the Press—Obituaries; and write Poetry upon any subject. Address, post paid,

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